

TROY LAUNDRY.

The Pioche agency of the Troy Laundry in Salt Lake is now located at Dorothy's Barber shop. Packages shipped every Tuesday.

Votes For Women

Help Win The Fight For Equal Suffrage In Nevada.

A FEW LEADING QUESTIONS

Q. Under a representative form of government such as ours, who should make the laws?

A. The people.
Q. Do the people make the laws?
A. No; one-half the people are forbidden any share in law-making.
Q. May not mothers help make laws which decide their legal relations to their children?

A. No; men make the laws, and in only thirteen states in the Union and the District of Columbia has the married mother the legal right to her children.

Q. Why is the law so one-sided?
A. Because it is the product of one sex alone.

Q. Who makes the laws which decide the rights of husband and wife in case of separation?

A. Men only.
Q. When a husband brutally assaults his wife, who determine the penalty?

A. Men.
Q. Who pay the taxes?

A. Men and women.
Q. Is the property of women taxed the same as that of men?

A. Often higher.
Q. Who assess, collect, and expend the tax money paid by women?

A. Men only.
Q. May not a woman who manages her own business have a vote in elections which concern her own interests?

A. No. But the most incapable man in her employ may do so.

Q. May not an educated, temperate, moral and law-abiding woman vote?

A. No; but an ignorant, intemperate, immoral and law-breaking man may do so.

Q. May not women who teach the boys in our schools vote?

A. No; but the boys they teach, when 21, may do so.

Q. The mothers who have brought forth, carefully reared and given their sons to the State—may they vote?

A. No.
Q. Why not?

A. Because they are women.
Q. Would women vote if the privilege were granted them?

A. Women have had the full suffrage in Wyoming since 1890; in Colorado since 1893; in Utah and Idaho since 1896.

The Wyoming secretary of state writes that 90 per cent of the women vote.

In Idaho, although women are a minority of the population, their vote is estimated as over 40 per cent of the whole cast.

Q. Why do women want to vote?

A. First, because they are American citizens, and the United States Constitution says: "The citizen's right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Second, because they are tax-payers, and it is a principle of our government that taxation and representation should go together.

Third, because every citizen should help select those who make the laws which he or she must obey.

Fourth, because every citizen in a free republic is entitled to representation, and no person having but one vote can represent himself and another, even with the latter's consent.

Fifth, because a vote means power, and women need this power to protect the interests of themselves, their children, their homes and society.

Sixth, because politics, which means the government, needs the combined influence of men and women.

Without the ballot woman's influence is indirect, negative and irresponsible. Votes talk, votes count, votes compel respect, votes decide every question.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA.

In the matter of C. P. Fitzgerald, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy, No. 175.

To the creditors of C. P. Fitzgerald of Pioche, in the County of Lincoln, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1912, the said C. P. Fitzgerald was duly adjudged bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee, Room 7, County Building in Carson City, in said district on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1912, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, consider the sale, at public or at private sale, of all assets of said bankrupt's estate. If any be found, and if not objected to—or if objection be made and over-act such other business as may be required—to order such sale and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. POLJADE,

U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy, Carson City, Nevada, Aug. 21, 1912.

CLEVE H. BAKER,

Carson City, Attorney for Bankrupt.

A. Y. Smith, who is to be the future manager of the PrinceCon mine, is expected to reach Pioche Sunday or Monday.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to take this means of expressing our sincere appreciation and thanks to the many friends who gave us assistance and comfort in the hours of our late bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Cole.

Continued from Page 3.

form to the national committee, which without division asked for, held them properly elected.

Fourth District.

The Fourth Texas district consists of five counties, each having one vote in the district convention under the roll. One county, Bains, chose an uncontested delegation, and that one was for Taft. The other four counties sent contesting delegations. The contesting delegations appeared before the congressional executive committee to present their claims, but the committee arbitrarily refused to hear anybody. Having exhausted every effort to secure a hearing, the four contesting delegations, together with the only uncontested delegation of the convention, withdrew to another place and held a convention and elected Taft delegates to the national convention. The congressional convention which elected the Taft delegates was composed of more than a majority, and indeed, of practically all the regularly elected delegates. The national committee held the title of the Taft delegates to their seats and by every vote without calling for a division.

Fifth District.

The Fifth district of Texas is composed of Dallas, Ellis, Tarrant, Rockwall and Rockwall counties. Dallas county cast more Republican votes than all the other counties of the district put together. The roll for the counties named convention allowed each county to send not to exceed four delegates, but made no reference to the basis of representation of the respective counties composing the district. There was a contest from Dallas county, but the Taft delegates were seated. Taft delegates were seated on the temporary roll from two counties, and Roosevelt delegates from the three counties, and the representation in the convention was fixed at one vote for each county without regard to the number of delegates in the convention or the number of Republican votes cast in each county. A minority report of the district committee was presented protesting against the ratio of representation adopted. The chairman of the convention objected to the presentation of this minority report. Failing in this he abandoned the platform and left the hall.

The convention thereupon elected a new chairman and a new secretary, appointed a committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of the Taft delegates from Dallas county and the adoption of the minority report of the district committee as to the basis of the representation in the convention. Both these recommendations were adopted, and Taft delegates to the national convention were thereupon elected by a vote of eight to three. The Roosevelt men thereafter retired to the south end of the hall, where they organized a meeting at which it was claimed the Roosevelt delegates to the national convention were elected. The Republican vote for the district for 1908 was as follows: Dallas county 2008; Ellis 244; Hill 414; Bosque 291; Rockwall 28. Both the national committee and the committee on credentials sustained the Taft delegates.

Seventh District.

The Seventh congressional district of Texas is composed of the following counties: Anderson, Chambers, Garza, Garza, Houston, Liberty, Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity. Polk, San Jacinto and Trinity were without proper party organization. In Texas county chairmen must be elected by the voters in each party. No such election was held in any of these three counties. In two of them Colonel Lyon assumed to appoint chairmen, which he had no right to do. Lyon himself had claimed these three counties as organized and without party organization.

The convention met in Garza. The executive committee met prior to the meeting of the convention to make up the temporary roll of delegates. The executive committee had before it the question of having the three unorganized counties represented in the convention. The executive committee refused to recognize them. When this action was taken by the executive committee a delegate from Houston county and the alleged representatives from the three unorganized counties withdrew from the meeting and proceeded to organize another convention, and upon this is based the contest, which was rejected by both committees, the national committee and the credentials committee.

Eighth District.

In the Eighth congressional convention a split occurred over the majority and minority reports of the executive committee as to the temporary roll. The Roosevelt followers controlled the executive committee, but did not have a majority in the convention, which adopted the minority report and gave Taft five and one-half votes. This resulted in the election of the Taft delegates, who were seated by both the national committee and the credentials committee.

Ninth District.

In the Ninth district the district committee was called by Mr. Speaker, a member of the committee, and not by the chairman. The chairman refused to convene the committee because he claimed that all the delegates from Texas to the national convention must be elected in the state convention, that Colonel Lyon, the superior, had thus directed him. The district committee was called. Seven members attended the meeting. The district convention was called on May 15. Eleven counties out of the fifteen responded to the call and took part in the convention. Three counties were not represented and in one of these there was no election. After this convention had been called the chairman of the district committee



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FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

PIOCHE LODGE NO. 23
I. O. O. F. Meets every
Tuesday Evening at 8:15
o'clock. I. O. O. F. Building, Main
street. Visiting brothers are invited
W. E. Bailey, Noble Grand; A. A.
Carmen, Secretary.

MIRIAM REBEKAH LODGE NO. 24
Pioche, Nevada. Meets every Thurs-
day at 7:30 o'clock P. M. I. O. O. F.
Hall. All visiting brothers and sisters
cordially invited. Mrs. John
F. Roeder, Noble Grand; Mrs. L. E.
Middleton, Secretary.

ST. JOHN LODGE NO. 25
P. & A. M. Meets at Masonic
Hall, Main street, on the
2nd Monday of every month at 8
o'clock P. M. C. A. Thompson, W. M.
John H. Dock, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Y. P. S. E. Meets at Union Sun-
day School Building every Sun-
day evening at 7:30 o'clock. Every-
body invited.

D. P. Sullivan is expected to return
from Salt Lake next Monday.

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We do not cry "Sale," "Down with Prices," but wish to tell the public in frank, straightforward language that we are prepared to sell goods as cheap or cheaper than any one doing business.

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Rock Salt - \$15.00 per ton

Candles - \$4.00 per box

These are not cut prices for a week or ten days, but we are selling at these prices all the time.

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